

STOP, WOMAN!

AND CONSIDER THE
ALL-IMPORTANT
FACT

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private life to a woman—a woman whose experience with women's diseases covers twenty-five years. The present Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, and for many years under her direction, and since her decease, her advice has been freely given to sick women.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impedes them to ask from expiring themselves to the questions and probable examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation:

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Following we publish two letters from a woman who accepted this invitation. Note the result:

First letter.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"For eight years I have suffered something terrible every month. The pains are excruciating and I can hardly stand them. My doctor says I have a severe female trouble, and I must go through an operation if I want to get well. I am very much distressed and I can possibly help it. Please tell me what to do. I hope you can relieve me."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 10th and E. Capitol Streets, Washington, D. C.

Second letter.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"After following carefully your advice, and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I am very anxious to send you my testimonial, that others may know its value and what you have done for me."

Ascent of Man.

"Man," said Motor as he opened the throttle and shoved the lever over to the last speed-ometer, "has indeed accomplished many things. Under the spell of this world's exhilaration I would never before, that we are indeed but

"As you know, I wrote you that my doctor said I must have an operation or I could not live. I then wrote you, telling you my ailments. I followed your advice and am entirely well. I can walk miles without an ache or a pain, and I owe my life to you and to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I wish every suffering woman would read this testimonial and realize the value of writing to you and your remedy."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 10th and E. Capitol Streets, Washington, D. C.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women whose testimony is so unquestionable, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

"Smash! Zzzzzzzzz!" said the machine. "By George!" said Motor twenty seconds later, "I was wrong, after all. We're on a level with them now and will be above them in another second."—Judge.

The Times' Daily Short Story.

My Atonement

(Original)

I thought father was very stingy with me. He seemed to have money enough, but I didn't get as much of it as I wanted. I've learned since, to my sorrow, that I was struggling with mortgages and had a hard time to give us a home and clothes. One day I asked him for some money to buy a shotgun with, and when he refused I said something ugly to him. He called me ungrateful and said I'd always be a burden to him. I didn't know that he was at that very time straining every nerve to keep out of bankruptcy, while I was asking for money to buy what I didn't need. No wonder he was harsh with me.

But his words excited in me all that was bad and all that was there that I made up my mind then and there that I would be a burden to no one, and without saying "goodbye" I went away and came to the city. I felt some quins of conscience as to mother, but this did not deter me. My sister Lucy was but a little girl, and I didn't think of her. I soon found a job, and as I had but one idea—to make money—I worked all day and often far into the night. This attracted the attention of my employers, and they shoved me up rapidly.

Gradually my interest in my parents faded away. The one thought I had of father was to go back home some day and show him that I had more money than he had. But I had, a craving for work and never could find a time when I was willing to give it up long enough to make the trip. One day I met a familiar face on the street and recognized a former schoolmate. He told me that father had been sold out of everything except the house he lived in, which was now worthless, and he and mother and my sister were literally starving. I could not have been more astonished if I had seen Satan pass by with his cloven feet sticking out from under his trousers. It never had occurred to me that father could be poverty stricken. Children from infancy rely on their parents for what they need and thus come to consider them always as having possessions. The only idea I had of my father was that he had withheld from me what he ought to have given me.

I went straight to my counting room and drawing checks for an aggregate of \$5,000 sent them to the bank to be certified, but now my desire to outshine father was a horror to me, and I started home the next morning in an old suit I used for inspecting our warehouses. As soon as I arrived I went home and stood on the opposite side of the street looking at it. Heaven's power! The roof was ready to cave in. I went over and knocked. A young girl about seventeen came to the door. She looked

little lower than the angels. "Smash! Zzzzzzzzz!" said the machine. "By George!" said Motor twenty seconds later, "I was wrong, after all. We're on a level with them now and will be above them in another second."—Judge.

I knew for my little sister. I wanted to take her in my arms, but she didn't know me, and I would have frightened her, so I asked her if her mother was at home, and she took me into the parlor. It was the same parlor, with the same furniture, but the upholstery was in rags. When mother came in she knew me at once, though I had grown a beard since leaving home. She fell into my arms in a faint.

Father, hearing something amiss, came hobbling in—he was all broken down with rheumatism—and seeing mother in the arms of a strange young man looked mystified.

"Father," I said extending my hand to him, "forgive me."

He just sat down and covered his face with his hands. Mother took me to him and put my hand in his. I'd been thinking so long how I would go home and show father that I was a better man than he that now I felt a repulsion at offering it. After we had got a little used to the situation I went out with Lucy, my sister, and we stocked the larder. I got some information from her about father's affairs and when we went home again I had given her the checks, one of which was for her, and told her to put them where father and mother would find them.

I stayed at home that night, and just before going to bed I heard a commotion downstairs and, returning to the sitting room, saw the cause. Mother in taking up her Bible to read her usual chapter before going to bed had found a \$1,000 check in the place of her book. I ran back upstairs and pretended to have gone to bed. Pretty soon I heard loud talking in father's and mother's room, and as the partition was thin, heard father tell mother that he had found a \$3,000 check planned to the collar of his night-shirt. He tried my door, but I had locked it and snored lustily.

Well, the next day I called a family conference, told them that I was rich and asked them whether they would rather have the old house rebuilt or come to the city with me. Father and mother decided that they were too old to leave the place in which they had always lived, but consented that I should take Lucy back with me and put her to school. Father and I went out and found a builder, who took charge of the repairs, or, rather, the rebuilding of the house, and after our return I went shopping with mother and Lucy, whose tattered clothing was a constant reproach to me.

I stayed at home till they got rid of their rage, then took father and mother and Lucy back with me. Lucy to go to school, father and mother to have a change while the house was in charge of the builder. I believe I was happier than if I had done my duty in the first place. At any rate, my atonement was delightful.

RUSSELL THORNE

ASKS FOR A NEW LAW

Dealing With Evils of Insurance

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Based on Recent Conference Held at Chicago, Given to Congress—Uniform Procedure Desirable to Forestall Wild Legislation.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—President Roosevelt yesterday transmitted to Congress an important message relating to insurance legislation. Accompanying the message were the report and recommendations of the insurance convention, which was held in Chicago last February. Among the recommendations is the draft of a bill which Congress is urged to enact into law, with such amendment as its wisdom may suggest.

The president urges the enactment of the proposed measure, as he says, "we are not to be pardoned if we fail to take every step in our power to prevent the possibility of the repetition of such scandals as those that have occurred in connection with the insurance business as disclosed by the Armstrong committee."

The text of the president's message follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:—I herewith transmit the report and recommendations, with accompanying paper, of the insurance convention, which met in February last at Chicago. The convention was called because of the extraordinary disclosures of wrongful insurance methods recently made by the Armstrong legislative committee of the state of New York, the suggestion that it should be called coming to me originally from Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota, through Commissioner of Insurance Thomas D. O'Brien of that state."

"The convention consisted of about 100 judges, attorneys-general and commissioners of insurance of states and territories of the union. The convention was seeking to accomplish uniformity of insurance legislation throughout the states and territories; and, as a prime step toward this purpose, decided to endeavor to secure the enactment by the Congress of the United States of a proper insurance code for the District of Columbia, which would serve as a model for the several states."

"Before adjourning the convention appointed a committee of three attorneys-general and 12 commissioners of insurance of the various states to prepare a bill which should embody the features suggested by the convention. The committee recently met in Chicago, and in thorough and painstaking fashion they sought to prepare a bill which should be at once protective of policyholders and fair and just to insurance companies, and which should prevent the grave evils and abuses of the business, and at the same time, the forestall any wild or drastic legislation which would be more harmful than beneficial. The proposed bill is discussed at length in the accompanying letter by Supdt. Thomas E. Drake of the department of insurance in the District of Columbia."

"I very earnestly hope that the Congress at the earliest opportunity will enact this bill into law, with such changes as its wisdom may indicate. I have no expert familiarity with the business, but I have entire faith in the right judgment and single-minded purpose of the insurance convention which met at Chicago and of the committee of convention which formulated the measure herein advocated. We are not to be pardoned if we fail to take every step in our power to prevent the possibility of the repetition of such scandals as those which have occurred in connection with the insurance business as disclosed by the Armstrong committee."

"Theodore Roosevelt, April 17, 1906."

Imitation Maple Sugar.

A good substitute for maple sugar is made by using equal parts of granulated white and dark brown sugar, add one-half the quantity of water and boil until it is of the desired thickness. When cool add three drops of vanilla extract.

Pickled Tea in Burma.

Pickled tea is used in Burma as a sort of sauerkraut. The young leaves are boiled, poured into pits about six feet deep lined with plaited leaves and covered with earth and are kept there for some months. They are then used either to make tea or eaten after being soaked in oil with garlic or dried fish.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is more than a fat food. There is no animal fat that compares with it in nourishing and building up the wasted, emaciated body. That is why children and anemic girls thrive and grow fat upon it. That is why persons with consumptive tendencies gain flesh and strength enough to check the progress of the disease.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 405 Pearl Street, New York.

Pain

Wears Out the Nerves.

"Do you realize that pain is weakening, and exhausts your vitality? Don't you remember how completely worn out you felt after that last attack of headache, neuralgia, backache, periodical or other spell of suffering? Nearly every case of inflammation, apoplexy, paralysis, epilepsy and insanity is directly due to the weakening influence of pain upon the brain nerves? For this reason every one who suffers from pain of any kind should not fail to get relief as quickly as possible."

You can do this by taking Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills—others do.

"I have used Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for years, and can say they have never failed. I always keep them in the house, and I have had rather bad colds, and I have had them without using them. I had always suffered with colds, and sometimes being in bed for three and four days. I tried nearly everything I ever heard of, some would seem to help at first, but after a short time the cold would wear off. It is five years now since I began taking Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and the results are as good as a miracle."

MRS. W. H. MARSHALL, Sopris, Colo. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it does not, he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medicine Co., Elkhart, Ind.

VERMONT'S NEED.

Up-to-date Farmers Say Special Is Just What State Wants.

Sutton, April 18.—J. Q. Vail, manager of the big Lyndonville farm of his brother, Theodore N. Vail, the telephone magnate, said yesterday of the "Better Farming" special train:

"Vermont farming land is as good as any in this country, but not all Vermont farming is good, largely I think, because of the ease with which a fair crop can be secured has made them too easy going and satisfied with only a fair yield."

"When I was out in Iowa the Vermont farmers who came there were alert, intelligent and crowded into the farmers' special trains to learn all that was new in their calling. They made money. It was supposed there that all Vermont farmers were like them, but when I came here I found a different effect. Of late, though, they have been waking up here, and you see by this Lyndonville crowd that they have the ambition to get something better."

"There is just as good a chance right here in the Passumpsic valley to raise a record crop as anywhere in the world. Such crops are raised right in this town on individual farms, and the same could be done on all. The feeling that this can be done is becoming widespread among the younger people at least, only they don't know how. The farming they have learned filled the farmer's cellar and burned out the land. They want to learn how to farm better."

"The old fellows will laugh at this train as full of theory, but you notice that the young men and the prosperous middle-aged are not losing a word of what is said. They had read a little of the new idea and profited. They want as much more as they can get."

Mr. Vail is an outsider who came to Vermont. Thaddeus L. Kinney, one of the lecturers on the train, is a born and bred Vermonter, and reputed, at least in Vermont, to be the largest apple grower in New England. He says: "You talk with the people along here and they will tell you that it is not an apple country. But I know it to be as good for apples as any part of New England, from actual experience. All these hills going to waste could be covered with orchards, and if we do not do it, our soil is concerned. Yet the farmers go right on raising a few cows, a few pigs and a few potatoes on a corner of their farms, just as has been done since Vermont was a state. Not a few only, but a great majority. Is it any wonder they crowd into a better farming train?"

BERNHARDT'S CHICK KILLED.

Tragedy Enters Into Household of Great Tragedienne.

Chicago, April 18.—Seldom does tragedy enter into the life of a great tragedienne, but such was the case with Mme. Sarah Bernhardt Monday night just as she was about to leave to attend the reception held in her honor.

One of her pet chickens met death through the instrumentality of her personal representative, W. F. Connor, and the incident caused Mme. Bernhardt to shed tears copiously.

Mr. Connor was sitting in a chair in madam's parlor, near a cage of chickens. Two of the chickens got out and were under Mr. Connor's chair. One got beneath the rocker. Suddenly Mr. Connor rocked forward. There was a squawk, and the chicken was dead.

Madam was half an hour late at the reception as a result of the tragedy.

MELLIN'S For the Baby FOOD
Mellin's Food contains only soluble, nourishing ingredients, obtained from wheat and barley by a process which eliminates all starch and indigestible, unwholesome products. It is a food that builds up the baby and will make him a strong and healthy man. Mellin's Food gives marvelous results because the baby, being properly fed with a truly nourishing food, attains a condition of good health and vitality that renders the attack of diphtheria and other diseases impossible. Send for a free sample of Mellin's Food for your baby.
"The ONLY Food" Food recognized the GRAND PRIZE at St. Louis, 1904. Gold Medal, Highest Award, Portland, Me., 1885.
MELLIN'S FOOD CO., BOSTON, MASS.

TILLMAN RAGES ABOUT FRAUD

Wants to Show up Campaign Finances For Years Back

BUMPS SEVERAL SENATORS

Lively Debate Over Senator's Attempt to Force Finance Committee to Investigate Alleged Contributions by National Banks.

Washington, April 18.—When the Senate met yesterday the House bill providing for the coinage of minor coins was taken up and passed.

Mr. Tillman then called up his resolution directing the committee on finance to make inquiry concerning political contributions by national banks. He had read an article by James W. Brown, printed in the New York Herald, entitled "How the Banks Filled Hanna's War Chest," making it the basis of his comments.

Mr. Foraker, speaking for the subcommittee having the bill in charge, said that he had been in frequent conference with Messrs. Knox and Bailey, and other members of the subcommittee, and that they were now prepared to report to the full committee recommending legislation. No disposition had been manifested to contravert the charge that contributions had been made in 1904.

Senator Tillman then interested and amused the Senate by a characteristic talk on the subject of political campaign contributions by national banks. Senator Lodge inquired as to the identity of the author of the above mentioned article, and Mr. Tillman read a number of letters which appeared to establish the good character and reliability of its writer. Among these communications was one from Senator Knox, giving the man a good word. Senator Tillman called Senator Knox's attention to his letter, when the Pennsylvania senator rose in his seat and declared that the letter was all right, and that the minor of the newspaper article, James W. Brown, was a "perfectly reliable man."

Much amusement was caused by Mr. Tillman reading a letter from Mr. Brown's friend, Charles W. Fairbanks. The Vice President, who was in the chair joined heartily in the loud laughter that followed the reading of his letter. Senator Tillman answered that Congress ought to enact legislation looking to stopping national banks from giving campaign funds to any political party, and he was willing to "stick his probe into the Democratic national committee as well as into the Republican committee."

Mr. Tillman read a letter from a New York banker, whose name he did not disclose, in which the writer said that Secretary Root secured Paul Morton's election to the presidency of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for the purpose of heading off an inquiry regarding the contributions of insurance companies to the Republican campaign fund of 1904, and that, notwithstanding this, the chairman of the President, the latter knew of these contributions at the time they were made.

TO SPEAK ON FORTUNE TAX.

Mr. Clark the Target of Jokes Since the President's Speech.

Washington, April 18.—Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, the richest man in the Senate and one of the wealthiest in the world, may address the Senate on the proposition to limit private fortunes by inheritance taxes, as advocated by the President. Senator Clark rarely speaks, but he said yesterday he might discuss this theme. He may take it up by itself or in connection with a rate bill speech.

Senator Clark's wealth has made him the target of many jokes by his colleagues since the President's address. He was asked to express his views on the President's doctrine, but he declined to do so at this time, saying he had not read the President's exact language—merely comments on it.

Mr. Clark did say that the proposition seemed to be received lightly by most newspapers. He discussed the prevailing unrest and discontent. "There is no warrant for this unrest and agitation," he declared. "The country was never more prosperous, wages are good, and it was never easier for the man out of employment to get a job than now."

PROCTOR IS OUT.

Private Secretary to Senator Lodge Has Sent Resignation.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—Robert S. Proctor, private secretary to Senator Lodge, has resigned. Proctor's connection with the Bestgen charges and his present legal difficulties have proved embarrassing to the senator, and the resignation was practically demanded, it is said.

Senator Lodge stated yesterday afternoon that he had accepted the resignation, and that it will go into effect at once.

TO JONES CEREMONY.

Warships on Way to Annapolis; Bonaparte to Preside.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—At the ceremonies incident to the final interment of the remains of John Paul Jones at Annapolis, April 24, Secretary Bonaparte will preside, but will make no speech. The French ambassador, M. Jusserand, is to be the principal orator.

The Bonnet, a Sonnet on It. On the Monday after Easter The poet ruminate: But 'tis no roundelay of spring His fertile brain creates. Before him on the table Lies the cause of mental strife, Which she feelingly refers to As an "Ode" to his "Dear" wife! An American Spectator.

Among Those Seen and Heard. End—My new bonnet attracted a great deal of attention in church. Enda—Why, all the girls said it was your new shawl—Puck.

DON'T DELAY BUYING YOUR CREAM SEPARATOR

Although the cream separator is an all-the-year-round machine, right now is the best time to buy one if you have not already done so. Within the next two months the milk flow of most herds will be doubled, and savings will count biggest. If you haven't a separator to take care of this extra milk, a great percentage of your entire year's milk profits will be lost. Any one who has two or more cows should by all means take steps to secure a good separator without delay. If you buy one at once it will more than half pay for itself before the middle of the summer. Otherwise, just so much money will be lost, wasted, thrown away. Why not have a DE LAVAL machine set up at once in your dairy for a free trial, where you may test and try it out. This will cost you absolutely nothing, and you can see and learn for yourself just what the separator will save you. Over 700,000 users have already proven the DE LAVAL to be the most profitable thing on the farm, and the number of DE LAVAL machines sold to date is ten times all others combined. Hence, there is no reasonable excuse why anyone who is desirous of securing the largest possible milk profits from their cows should not at least give the DE LAVAL a fair trial. Don't delay, but write us today for a free catalogue and full particulars concerning how you may secure a DE LAVAL machine. Those who haven't the ready cash with which to purchase a separator should remember that the cash is not necessary in buying a DE LAVAL, for it can be purchased upon such liberal terms that it will more than save its cost while it is being paid for. Write today.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

NEW ENGLAND AGENTS: STODDARD MFG. CO. RUTLAND, VT. GENERAL OFFICES: 74 CORTLAND ST. NEW YORK.

INCOME FROM AYRSHIRE COWS.

Secretary Winslow of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association Gives Figures.

C. M. Winslow, secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' association, sends out the following:

The value of a dairy breed is the net profit received above the cost of food and care given, and in order to obtain results of actual business I sent requests to the leading breeders of Ayrshires to give me the yearly returns from their Ayrshire cows, with cost of keeping. Some of the returns are of no special value, as the herds are not all Ayrshires, but I have given below the results of such as are indicative of the breed, and have withheld owner's name, giving a number instead.

Herd No. 1, 15 Cows.

Milk sold in 1905.....\$1,912.33
Milk and butter used in family.....175.00
Butter service fees.....15.00
Stock sold.....1,295.00

Cost of feeding.....\$3,395.33

Net profit.....\$2,611.00

Net profit per cow.....\$174.07

Herd No. 2, 35 Cows for Two Years, 1904-5.

Milk sold at 5¢ per quart, 1904.....\$3,712.00
10 head of stock sold 1904.....617.00
Milk sold in 1905, 5¢ quart.....4,173.07
43 head stock sold in 1905.....4,457.00

Cost of feeding thirty-five cows.....\$12,959.07

at \$65 each for two years.....\$4,550.00

Wages and board of two attendants for two years.....1,680.00

Cost of feeding fifty-three head of young stock till sold at \$25 each.....1,325.00

Net profit.....\$7,355.89

Net annual profit per cow.....77.29

Herd No. 3, 21 Cows.

Milk sold in 1905.....\$2,254.00
Cream sold in 1905.....625.00
Stock sold in 1905.....1,450.00

Cost of keeping cows at \$55 per head.....\$1,155.00

Cost of keeping young cattle.....575.00

Cost of selling milk and care of cattle.....881.00

Profit.....\$2,611.00

Profit per cow.....\$124.33

Herd No. 4, 5 Cows.

Milk sold in 1905.....\$597.10
Stock sold in 1905.....100.00

Cost of keeping.....\$97.10

Net profit.....\$267.54

Net profit per cow.....53.51

Herd No. 5, 27 Cows and 5 Heifers.

Milk sent to cheese factory, no account made of new milk fed to calves. Received from factory for milk.....\$1,668.07
Stock sold.....1,160.00

Cost of keeping cows at \$55.....\$1,485.00

above what was used to raise calves, 6,250 pounds of milk per cow and a gross income per cow of \$92.27. As no return was made of expenses I am unable to give the net income.

ATHLETES LEAVE NAPLES.

Americans Start for Brindisi in Good Spirits.

Naples, April 18.—The American athletes who are to compete at the Olympic games at Athens left Naples yesterday for Brindisi. They were all in good spirits.

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Among Those Seen and Heard. End—My new bonnet attracted a great deal of attention in church. Enda—Why, all the girls said it was your new shawl—Puck.

IN LOCAL MARKETS

Potatoes Firm at the Advanced Prices

PORK FIRM, VEAL EASIER

Butter Prices Are Unsteady, as the Supply is Abundant—Prices of Maple Sugar and Syrup Are Normal.

Barre, Vt., April 18, 1906.

Potatoes firm at the advance, as roads are bad and few are arriving. Pork is firm and veal is easier. Butter prices are unsteady and supply